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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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THE MELTING POT

GEMS REMAINING AFTER SLAG HAS BEEN REMOVED.

Russia "Protecting" Life in Persia—The Government Fighting for the Stockholder—Tin Trust's Solitude for Employees.

It must be a great satisfaction to all good people to know that "life and property" will be safe in Persia now that Russia has decided not to evacuate. As a protector of life Russia has no equal; as a shield for property there is nothing can hold a candle to Russia. We now all rest assured that "civilized methods" will henceforth prevail in benighted Persia.

Cause and Effect.

Ambassador Reid is "presenting to royalty" American millionaires and heiresses in blocks of six, "dressed up and dainty French costumes confectioned in Paris."—Lo cause.

Over 25,000 school children in New York between the ages of 14 and 16 immediately after the closing of the schools applied for their "working papers," that is, broke off their schooling to earn a living.—Lo effect.

Well deserving to be carefully followed is the suit instituted by two Parisians, the heirs of one De Caumont, for the recovery of lands situated in the very heart of Buffalo, valued at \$1,000,000, and now in the possession of "religious" institutions. Either the De Caumonts are slanderers, or these "religious" institutions are no better than common usurpers. Out with the facts.

Our capitalist Government is not a class Government. It is the Government of, for and by the whole people. The State Department at Washington, being informed that American stockholders would suffer in the Japanese-Chinese railway deal recently entered into between Russia and China, has hastened to notify the Chinese Government that it objects to the said agreement. The State Department has acted in this matter with the identical promptness that it would have acted if the American stockholders were workingmen, poor wage slaves. All are equal before the law.

Although the world moves, some people in it seem to stand stockstill. Among these is Mgr. Gieure, Bishop of Bayonne, France. The Bishop pronounced excommunication against entire Municipal Councils of France for submitting to the laws passed by the French Government in the matter of the church property.

The joke, cracked by President Taft, at the Yale alumni banquet over the back of that many-sidedly stupid thing known as the Democratic party, should not be allowed to be forgotten. The President said:

"When you come to discuss what is a Democrat these days, you are presented with very much the same difficulty that I have before me now in giving certain rules for the construction of the pure food law as to what whisky is. They say there is 'straight' whisky, and then there is 'rectified' whisky, and then there is 'imitation' whisky. Now I speak with a good deal of hesitation in saying whether a certain Democrat is a 'straight' Democrat, or a 'rectified' Democrat, or an 'imitation' Democrat. Doesn't the cap fit the so-called Socialist party man?"

The testimony given by the witnesses of Howard Gould in the divorce proceedings instituted against him should be good material upon which to plant an essay on "Menials." The menial is not of the family of proletarian except as a degenerate member. He is closely akin to and hard to be distinguished from the slum proletarian. He cleaves to the mold of his employer's lowest vices, foments and profits by them. How utterly false the testimony of these menials of the Gould household was may be gathered from the Court's decree, which indicates the victim of Howard Gould's nasty brutality as a "pillar of the family," grants her a divorce and mulcts him in \$36,000 alimony.

How solicitous the Tin Trust is of the welfare of its employees! Its former Elwood, Ind., employees having betrayed base ingratitude in declining to continue

at work under the paternally loving conditions lovingly proposed by the Trust, the Trust hastened to fill their places with substitutes who were more responsive to a good thing when they say it than were the old incumbents. And, solicitude for its "partners in toil," the non-Union men whom it engaged, being the Trust's leading object in mind, it has furnished them with "cosy cots," "clean beddings," "soft pillows," and an elaborate "hotel kitchen"—all on the plant itself. What need is there of "higher wages" so long as one can get with lower wages all that higher wages would fetch?

"University graduates, linguists, travelers, editors, lawyers, public lecturers, musicians, ex-merchants, and persons of large business experience" to the number of one hundred and sixty-six accepted on one day the offer of a free advertisement for work. Knowledge seems to fare at the hand of capitalist society much as skill fares at the hand of machinery. It is simply eliminated. The machinist is eliminated by the monkey-wrencher, and so on—all, in the language of Marx, being knocked down flat beside one another as a necessary preliminary for combinedly knocking down capitalism.

There can be no doubt that the Committee of One Hundred, which is to conduct an "Anti-Tammany" Mayoralty campaign this Fall, has found, as it claims, graft in the administration of the city. Of course there is graft. It is one of the things one needs not to look for before he knows it is there. No one will doubt the veracity of the Committee when it announces it has found graft. The Committee must not, however, try to put that strain upon the credulity of people that the discovery has not made its mouth water with the hope that, in case it beats Tammany, it, in turn, may have a chance at some equal graft. Everybody remembers the Strong and the Low Administration. Capitalist politics spells, among other things, g-r-a-f-t.

Having used the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers (a Gompers craft Union) as a buffer as long as the Trust needed the buffer, the Trust, that is, its Republic Iron and Steel Company branch of Pittsburg, now declares that its shops will henceforth be open. Gompers Unionism is but a temporary entrenchment under shelter of which the capitalist raises his fortifications, to the cry of "Union Wrecker!" hurled by his press, Gompers's "Federationist," and the so-called Socialist party in chorus at all those who warn the working class against the swindle.

The legal fiction about "equality before the law," once treated with solemnity by the fictionists, has now become a matter for jokes even among them. The Philadelphia "Public Ledger," an Philistine paper as there is in the land, roars while it says: "Inequality before the law is not to be argued from the fact that ex-Banker Morse gave \$125,000 bail. The same sureties would have been accepted in behalf of any poor thief who might have offered them."

It being probable that Miss Sigel was murdered by a Chinaman, the "superior racists" should not fail to draw a moral and adorn a tale with the incident as one more evidence that Oriental immigration should be forbidden. Who ever heard of superior races, especially if they are old-stockers, killing anybody, a girl in particular, and stowing her away in a trunk?—Nobody!

"All men must cease work after the third turn"—so ran the word of command issued by President P. J. McArde of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate workers. The order is issued to about 20,000 men, the large majority of whom will obey it and strike. Pity that the discipline which craft Unionism teaches is a discipline used unintelligently, consequently substantially of no effect.

Mrs. Edith Thompson Woodill's murder at St. Michaels, Md., may or may not remain wrapped in mystery. One revelation sticks out clear, however. "Bob" Eastman, who either slew or was present when Mrs. Woodill was slain, and who has since committed suicide, was a crook; was frequently indicted in New York and elsewhere, gave bonds and jumped his bonds. Well, this Eastman, when last indicted, gave bonds in \$5,000—and, of course, skipped. Who could have given bonds for such a man?

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

"GENERAL" BINGHAM

Capitalism has been concisely termed a Big Bluff. Often has the proof thereof been given. Is there another proof wanted? The spectacle of General Bingham, the New York Police Commissioner, suing Judge Gaynor for libel furnishes an additional proof.

The frequency with which men holding military titles are recently placed in executive offices, private and public, must have called attention. The confessed theory of the policy is that men of military grade are "trained in soberness of mind," a quality needed in posts of command "where a man must always keep cool, and never grow rattled." The placing of such personages in important executive offices is said to be a guarantee of safety and of dignity. How false the theory appears from the headlong conduct of General Bingham.

Judge Gaynor made public certain strictures against the General in the specific case of the lad Duffy, whose picture the General refused to remove from the Rogues Gallery although the lad

had never been convicted—only arrested, but regularly acquitted. Judge Gaynor's strictures on the matter rather sinned in moderation. Even if Duffy had been a man of mature years, the treatment he received from the General was an outrage. The same treatment inflicted upon a lad, whose character is yet in the making, betrayed a narrow mind, dizzy with power, to say nothing of a heart stony in point of human sentiment. Judge Gaynor lashed the General on the score of Duffy.

A real General, not a bluff-counterfeit, may also grow dizzy with power and betray inhumanity; but one quality, indispensable from the training that earned his title, is cool-headedness. To grow rattled betrays the counterfeit. This is just what "General" Bingham did. A libel suit in civil court for \$100,000 damages to character by a public officer is as prime a case of "rattled-ness" as can be conceived.

Fact is, these "Generals," "Colonels," and what nots who are made executive officers in corporations, or, lately, in

Police Departments, are just Big Bluffs—types of a social system that needs intimidation for its safety, seeing it lacks the strength of character therefor; and that, being the Big Bluff it is, needs bluff weapons to carry out its bluff policy. These "Generals," "Colonels," etc., have of General, Colonel, etc., only the name. For the rest, they lack all the roses, so to speak, that accompany the thorn of the distinctive military career. They are cowardly, they are unchivalrous, they are easily rattled—like "General" Bingham.

Bluffs are good only so long as the bluff is not called. Bluffs collapse at the card table when he upon whom the bluff is attempted is not to be bluffed. The bluff of the "Generals" Bingham can impose only temporarily. When the Socialist Movement is ready, the Big Bluff of Capitalism will be called in short order. What role the "Generals" Bingham will then play the libel suit of "General" Bingham for \$100,000 damages gives a foretaste of—they will lose their heads.

AGITATION TRIP

OF SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANIZER IN NEW YORK.

Rudolph Katz Reports on a Two-Weeks' Canvass up State—Establishes Relations for the Party with Sympathizers and Secures Readers for Party Press.

During the two weeks ending July 3d in which the New York State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party sent me on an agitation trip up the State I covered the counties of Orange, Dutchess and Ulster. The work consisted mainly in looking up men with whom connections were established for the Party on previous tours in the State, and, of course, making new connections and securing new readers to the Party press.

I spent a whole week in Orange County, in which are located three industrial cities, Newburgh, Middletown and Port Jervis. I secured ten subscribers for the Weekly People, one for the "Arbeiter Zeitung," two for the Swedish party organ, "Arbetaren," and eight for "Der Arbeiter," in this county.

There are several hundred Socialists in this county, but neither the Socialist party nor the Socialist Labor Party have much of an organization there. At Port Jervis the S. L. P. local went out of existence.

"The [Labor] issue is plain. It is a struggle between law and lawlessness," says John Kirby, Jr., Van Cleave's successor to the presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers. Right, Mr. Kirby. It is a struggle between the lawlessness of your criminal capitalist class, and the law of the industrially organized proletariat which will soon have you and yours in the limbo of shattered tyrants.

Our tax-payers' heart has leaped with a bound of joy. Not less than 25,000 of the school children between 14 to 16 years quit school, and asked for their "working papers" to hasten to earn a living. If that many school children quit school now, fully that many will stay away after school opens. Think of the relief of the burden of taxation to educate 50,000 little ones. The method is simple. Throw the parents out of work, force the children out of school.—Presto, 'tis done.

No wonder that the New York Mayoralty election this Fall is promised to be a red-hot one. It turns out that \$100,000,000 subway franchises are at stake. Small wonder that Tammany Hall is bestirring itself as never before. Less wonder that the would-be Tammanyites who masquerade as "gentlemen" and "clean government" lovers are all in a stew, seething with fervor to "cleanse the city" of the domination of Tammany Hall.

The process of "cutting out the dead wood" now going on in the customs and other government departments, is accomplishing wonders. Already Everett T. Gettchell, a 75-year-old Pension Office clerk, who had given twenty-nine years of his life to the service, has drowned himself in the Potomac with a stone tied round his neck, out of fear of dismissal.

Those of the Socialist Labor Party whom I met on this trip are all well informed. They have read and studied, are

LIKE CONCILIATION.

Mining "Peace" Board Looks Good to Employers.

Philadelphia, July 4.—Employers who have been following closely the labor situation in the anthracite coal fields are of the unanimous opinion that one of the most significant features of the new agreement between mine workers and operators is the added prestige which it gives the Board of Conciliation. This tribunal has been in existence six years—since the Strike Commission made its award in 1903. When the renewed agreement has expired, the board will have rounded out nine full years of service.

Its function has been to "settle" complaints made by either employee or employer. The six members have generally decided satisfactorily for the employers. Sometimes there is a tie vote and the case is referred to an umpire. In any event, strikes are forbidden under the agreement; if the mine workers at any colliery have walked out, they must go back to work before the grievance will be considered by the board.

In its practical aspects, this is regarded by the bosses as one of the most important results of the whole system, for it has done away with the numerous strikes which were so damaging to the interests of employers.

At first the board was in the nature of an experiment. At the end of its first three years, however, the principle of conciliation had proven itself so acceptable that there was no question that the scheme would be continued in its essential features. The only question was as to some of the details.

It was finally agreed, in 1906, to continue the board just as it was first formed; now the same arrangement has been made for the next three years—until March 31, 1912.

Any employee who has been unjustly treated, and who has failed in his efforts to have the case settled by the officials of the company at the colliery where he is employed, may appeal to the board for an adjustment. If his grievance is sustained, he receives whatever advantage is due him by reason of the board's decision.

Jaurès referred to the ship of murderous Czarism which is unable to land in England or France and is condemned to rove the seas without a resting place, and said it was a matter for protest that the visit to Russia last year of President Fallières was coincident with the execution of noble sons of Russia dying like France's sons in defense of liberty.

Jaurès said he did not oppose the meeting of sovereigns, but declared that limit should not be passed.

Foreign Minister Pichon, in attempting to reply to Jaurès, said the Czar

"would be welcomed as an ally and friend of France," and as a sovereign

"who had contributed efficaciously to the maintenance of international peace."

THE BRAND OF CAPITALISM.

Japan, Coming Under Influence, Has to Jail Diet Members for Sugar Scandals.

Tokio, July 3.—Twenty-three Japanese politicians, members either of the present Diet or of the preceding one, were given sentences of varying lengths to-day, following their conviction of complicity in the bribery revealed in the recent exposure of the sugar scandal. Five of the twenty-three were sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, four to serve seven months, five to serve five months, and nine to serve three months.

Eight of them were members of the lower house of the present Diet, and thirteen of the last preceding Diet. Only one of the men brought to trial was acquitted.

FRED WARREN SENTENCED.

Six Months in Jail and Heavy Fine Imposed for Requesting Capture of Fugitive Governor.

Fort Scott, Kans., July 2.—Fred Warren, business manager of the privately owned S. P. paper, the "Appeal to Reason," was yesterday sentenced to six months in jail, and \$1,500 fine and costs, by Judge John C. Pollock, in the Federal Court.

Warren's "offense" was the sending through the mails of envelopes bearing an offer of \$1,000 reward to anyone who would capture and return to his State ex-Governor William S. Taylor of Kentucky, who was then a fugitive from justice, being under indictment for shooting and killing Governor Goebel.

Motion for a new trial was denied by the judge. An appeal will be taken.

He who gets new readers for The People is doing valiant work for the Socialist Republic.

DROP THE MASK

KANSAS CITY LABOR DELEGATES FAVOR POLITICS AND ARMORIES.

The Central Industrial Council Defeats a Constitutional Amendment Which Would Prevent the Delegates Holding Capitalist Political Jobs.

Kansas City, June 29.—Throwing off completely the mask of "no politics in the union," a number of delegates to the Central Industrial Council of trades unions in this city last Sunday openly expressed their longing for the flesh-pots of capitalism. They urged that union labor seek political jobs. Of course, these men did not directly say that they wanted these jobs as sinecures for themselves, that would have been giving the snap away too glaringly; they had different arguments. "The more men that union labor can land in political positions, the better for labor," was the excuse put forth. But the disguised form in which the demand is put does not fool anyone.

This matter was brought before the council when an amendment to the constitution was presented prohibiting any man holding a political position from being eligible to a seat in the industrial council. The amendment was presented by Secretary Schultz, who thought a man holding such a position, either elective or appointive, could not properly and freely represent the cause of union labor in the council or elsewhere. His view was not accepted as the correct view, however, and it became evident that political positions among union labor men were much coveted. The amendment was lost by almost a unanimous vote.

The Industrial Council also declared itself in favor of having armories erected, because such would furnish work to labor. Once before the Council had gone on record as against the proposed city bond issues for the building of armories for the Third Regiment and Battery B, but on Sunday the body changed its former decision and voted to approve the bond issues for these two enterprises together with the other proposed issues. It was stated that whether or not the bond issue was voted upon favorably the armories would be built—if not by the city, then by subscription.

CRAFT UNION SELFISHNESS.

Engineers Displaced by Motors Oppose Electric Car Operators.

Denver, July 1.—Grand lodge officers of four of the largest railway organizations in the country—conductors, firemen, engineers and trainmen—have been in Denver taking up questions of great importance to the railway men of the West, chief among which is the matter of representation and wages of organized railway men on the interurban lines controlled by the steam roads.

The Colorado & Southern, being the first road to inaugurate the electric service in connection with its steam service and with electric and steam cars running over the same tracks, this is the first road that will have to deal with the official representatives of the railway brotherhoods who are asking for concessions in the way of employment of men and regulation of hours that the officials of the road have not seen fit to grant in past conferences with local committees.

The Brotherhood chiefs, seeing that the engineers skill and knowledge are going by the board, and unwilling to educate their membership to Socialism, are now contesting solely for jobs. They want the steam service men given first recognition and also want them given the majority of the runs on the interurban between Denver and Boulder. The company has already granted the steam railroad men half of the interurban runs, but has reserved the right to employ electric car operators to man the remainder of the cars.

GRAIN ELEVATOR MEN STRIKE.

Chicago, July 2.—A strike of grain elevator employees tied up the operations of eighteen storerooms of cereals in Chicago and the Calumet district. The men struck when the employers refused to sign an agreement similar to last year's contract. About half the force obtained concessions from the elevator owners. These remained at work. Between 600 and 700 men constitute the membership of the striking union.

WHY WOMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH WILL ADJUST THE ANXIOUS QUESTION OF PROVIDING PURSUITS FOR CHILDREN.

Hardly a day passes but that some woman, born down with anxiety, puts a question that more often than not proves a poser. "What shall I do with my boys? or, what shall I do with my girls?" Trade after trade, business after business is brought forward and discussed. The possibilities are analyzed, the chances of promotion in this one or that one are thrashed out, the cost of apprenticeship, and probable return in wages are looked into, but in the majority of cases the discussion proves futile, and the child accepts the first offer that comes along and starts life in a trade or business for which he or she has neither liking nor ability. As a natural consequence we find, no matter in what part of the world we may turn, round pegs trying to accommodate themselves into square holes, and vice versa. We find boys, who have the faculty of construction well developed, and who would make excellent mechanics, wearing out their lives on office stools or behind counters; boys who are fitted by nature for travel and adventure, poisoning their blood in some musty, dusty warehouse; boys, who, were they given a chance, would make excellent journalists, or even artists, working as errand boys or paper runners, or in similar occupations. Again we are often confronted with girls of undoubtedly material and domestic instincts, standing behind some draper's counter exposed to vitiated atmosphere and conditions which are generally detrimental to the physical well-being of the future mothers of our race, for the sake of a few paltry shillings per week. Some girls are fitted to be creators of the dainty confections in dress that women love, their senses love dainty and fragile things, they do not find pleasure in domestic labors, but necessity acts as a compelling force and as a result many a gifted embryo milliner, or dressmaker has been lost to the world and have passed their days in uncongenial toil in some second-rate hotel or boarding house.

Now, Socialism teaches that it is mere waste of good stuff and valuable time to attempt to fit these round pegs into square sockets.

In effect it says that every child born of its mother has certain characteristics which, in a properly organized society, would be encouraged and developed. Thus, during early infancy the parental care would be sufficient, but as soon as the child was old enough to attend school its growing capabilities should be watched and trained, and opportunity should be provided to give them full

WHAT ARE WAGES?

That Small Part of Labor's Product Which the Capitalist Does Not Steal.

What are wages? Wages are that part of the product of labor which the capitalist pays to the workingman out of the proceeds of the workingman's own products. Say that a workingman produces \$4 a day, and that \$1 is paid him for his labor. That \$1 is taken out of the wealth that he himself produces, and it is kindly given back to him by the capitalist, who pockets the other \$3. That is one feature of wages.

But says one: What is the use of finding out the capabilities of our children when every trade and calling is so over-crowded that it is futile to look for permanency of employment in any trade?

That is just where the shoe pinches. It is useless for one to attempt to disguise the truth. So long as we are content to put up with the hopelessly chaotic method of business that pertains to-day, so long shall we have to face the problem of uncertainty of employment. Look around and what do we find in practically every industry? Lack of organization and method resulting in weeks of pressure and overtime, and months of slackness and unemployment. Not in one trade only do we find this, but in every trade. Carpentry, building, tailoring, engineering—none are immune. There is plenty of work for all, but the gross quantity is so unequally distributed among men and over periods that some men have more than they can digest within the prescribed period, while others are starving for lack of a job.

Now, Socialism says: "In a Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth not only will the children be watched and trained during school days so as to give them a chance to develop along the line of their natural bent, but when, after passing through the technical schools, they are ready to enter upon the more serious duties of life, they will find awaiting them a post in the community's productive system, and an assurance that as long as they are willing to work in the interests of the community, so long would the community ensure them against poverty or destitution through lack of employment."

This, of course, necessitates the nationalization of industries, not of one or two industries, but all, and the substitution of a scientific orderly system of production for use for the present chaotic wasteful and unethical system of production for profit. For the sake of the children's future all women should adopt Socialism and work towards this end—Westralian Worker, Australia.

New England Weavers' Conference.

Fall River, July 1.—The textile councils of this city and New Bedford, representing about 50,000 operatives, directly or indirectly, met in conference in Weavers' Hall in this city. There were twenty-six delegates present, fifteen from New Bedford and eleven from this city. The conference was called at the instigation of the New Bedford council for the purpose of discussing matters in the interest of the operatives of the two cities.

Tansey, president of the Fall River council, called the delegates together

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction. THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE OR HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mystères du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time thefeat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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SOCIALIST PARTY

Repudiates Class Struggle in Favor of "Race Struggle"—Joins Reactionary Procession of Caste Makers.

By R. Mackenzie, Sydney, Aus.

Are we about to abandon the idea of brotherhood of man? Does modern science divide humanity permanently into inferior and superior races? Does it justify in any way those who contend for the dominant importance of blood and heredity in human affairs? Does it give a basis for an up-to-date adaptation of the age-old belief in aristocracy and caste?

Another is that wages are the price of labor in the labor market, and that in the labor market, labor stands on the same footing as any other commodity; it is governed by the law of supply and demand; its price, the same as that of anything else—hairpins, shoes or cast-off clothing—is determined by the law of supply and demand; the more there is of these, the cheaper their price. Likewise with labor. Under the capitalist system, labor is a commodity in the market. The workingman must sell his labor, which he gets paid for with the thing called wages, at the market price. If the supply of labor is so much larger than the demand, then, instead of getting his one dollar out of the four that he produces, in the illustration above given, he may get only ninety-five cents; if the demand for labor goes down further, he may get ninety cents as the price of his labor; and if it goes still further below the supply, still further down would go the price of labor, i. e., wages. The price of labor may sink to I don't know how low a level.

Some of you may say that the workingman has to live, and there is a limit. No, there is no limit. The only limit that there is is a limit to the rapidity of the decline. Wages cannot fall from a hundred cents to ten cents, but they can fall by easy gradations even below ten cents.

We have, for instance, this story about the Chinese, that in some places they live only upon the rats they catch; that in other places, their stomachs having been squeezed still more, they live upon the tails of rats that others ate; and that in still other places there are Chinamen who live upon the smell of the tail of the rats. This may sound like a joke, and yet there is more truth than poetry about it.

In the history of France we have it reported that large masses of the population lived in the eighteenth century, during the ancient regime, upon herbs, the price of which for the whole year would not have been five francs. The human stomach is like an India rubber ball; you can squeeze it, and squeeze it, and squeeze it, and you can shave off and pare off the wants of the workingman till his wants are merely those of the beast.

Wages, then, are the part of the product of labor which the capitalist allows the workingman to keep, and which the capitalist does not steal, along with the other three parts.

Under Socialism, there will be no "wages," under Socialism the workingman must get all the four dollars which he produces.

What are the things which compel the workingman to-day to receive wages?

First—The capitalist class owns all the things necessary to produce with; it holds the land, the railroads and the machinery with which to labor. The working class owns none of these necessities, all of which it needs to labor with; hence it must sell itself.

Second—The reason why the wage worker must put up with so small a return is that under this system he is not treated as a human being, Christianity to the contrary notwithstanding. The capitalists are refined cannibals; they look at the workingman in no other light than a horse; in fact, in a worse light; they will take care of a horse, but let the workingman die. Labor is cheap, and is treated that way under capitalism. Under Socialism, standing upon that high scientific plane, we see a higher morality. We see that Labor should not be treated as a chattel; it should not be treated as a commodity; it should not be treated as shoes, and potatoes and hairpins and cast-off clothing, but as a human being capable of the highest intellectual development. So treating him, the wage worker of to-day becomes a part owner in the machinery of production, and being part owner in the machinery of production he then gets the full return of his labor; he is then free from the shackles that compel him to accept wages; he becomes the boss of the machine, whereas to-day he is its appendage.

Under Socialism, we don't need potato-bugs to raise potatoes. Some people think that the wage-worker class must carry the capitalist on its back. As well say that you must have potato-bugs, or you won't have any potatoes. If

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UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

AUSTRALIA NOT A LAND OF PARADISE FOR LABOR—WAGE-EARNERS MEET SAME OPPRESSION THERE AS ELSEWHERE.

By R. Mackenzie, Sydney, Aus.

the Congress, his speech can also be construed as a covert attack on the I. W. W. clubs, as these organizations have been regularly accused of advocating the general strike, and have consistently repudiated and refuted the assertions. But through all this talk can be gleaned the fact that the Australian workers have not everything milk and honey. The Clerks' Union recently published an exposure of the horrible conditions under which the clerks were forced to work and the miserable wages they received; in fact, no more scathing denunciation of Capitalism could have been uttered. Married men were working for \$5 to \$10 a week, and the \$10 men were the seldom met exceptions. The men were working under very unsanitary conditions and hours of labor. The exposure was the usual nine days' wonder. Then the Clerks' Union engaged a hall to talk it over with the "fair employers" so that they could mutually agree how to abolish the "unfair employer." Notwithstanding the fact that clerks in banks are forbidden to marry under a certain salary, and that they were close on the poverty line owing to the small wages, they "desired an effective system of compulsory training" on the plea that "they had to be careful about their European or Japanese cousins." Thus these unionists go clean off the track. Instead of uniting all workers to resist capitalist encroachment they keep up race prejudice among their own ranks.

Another characteristic of these ineffective organizations is manifested in the following motion, which was presented at the convention by the United Clerks' Union:

"Resolved, That Congress considers no Act dealing with arbitration is complete without a clause whereby every person working under an award obtained by a union shall contribute to the funds of such union."

This talk of strike resulted in scare-head lines next morning and policeman was sitting among the delegates at the convention on the same day. The Premier of N. S. W. attempted to get the newspaper reporters to sign affidavits on their stenographic reports of the general strike talk at the previous day's sitting, but the reporters refused to do so, and the official organ of the convention, "The Worker," stated:

"It is reported that Premier Wade wrote to one of the morning papers threatening action against it if it speaks like the one made by Bowling were published."

Speaking in Newcastle a few days afterward, the State Premier expressed himself thus:

"There are people who are endeavoring to sow the seed of discontent and perhaps, possibly by the experience of bitter personal suffering, to arouse their fellow-beings to a feeling of resentment, to set class against class, and to stir up what in this country is nothing less than civil war. I refer so the propagation of this callous and brutal doctrine which you have heard preached, and that is known as a 'general strike.'

We are asked to encourage a new doctrine; that when there is some trouble in some trade you are to have all industries paralyzed to bring pressure upon this one employer in regard to his employees.

These persons who put forward this doctrine must realize that the public would never consent to be penalized in this way in respect of quarrels with which they have no concern.

There was never a more callous and cruel doctrine propagated among a civilized people. If this organization or people, whoever they are, had the temerity to put into operation this infamous doctrine, the community at large would rise in its omnipotent wrath and wipe them off the face of the earth."

Wade would make it clear that while they had sympathy with the spirit of combination for "useful and proper" purposes, they must set their faces against the attempt to paralyze the whole country for the purpose of bringing about some result in some section of some small industry. If they wanted to see peaceful progress maintained, they should stand up fairly and fearlessly in support of peaceful methods. And he added: "Those who will not stand up to defend the present system, cannot complain if the system disappears, and they are left with fewer privileges and advantages than they had under it."

He concluded: "I protest against the attempts to inflame the public mind by wild statements regarding class efforts on the part of the Government, and the desire to stir up class hatred in the community, where every man should be, to his fellow-creatures, a friend and brother."

It is pointed out that while the Premier referred to Bowling's remarks at

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All truth is safe, and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.

—Prof. Max Muller.

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INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU

ISSUES ADDRESS CALLING UPON EUROPEAN WORKINGMEN TO REFUSE TO HONOR RUSSIAN AUTOCRAT.

Brussels, June 17, 1909.
To the Central Committee of the
Affiliated Parties:

Dear Comrades:—In a few days Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, will undertake a journey across Europe and will sojourn in Sweden, England, France and Italy.

The conscious working class cannot consider this visit as an ordinary incident of official diplomacy. Capitalist governments will certainly retain their part of greeting the tyrant of working and intellectual Russia, but the nations cannot look upon such an individual as a desirable guest. Above all it is the duty of workers to voice what the immense majority of their fellow-citizens have not ceased repeating during these last years. Already a voice of vengeance, that of Citizen Branting, speaking in the name of the whole Social Democratic group, has been heard in the Swedish Parliament. Already in England, the delegates and the organs of the affiliated parties of our Bureau have decided to organize manifestations of protest, and, two days ago, Will Thorne echoed their sentiment in Parliament at Westminster.

France and Italy cannot remain silent as he, who incarnates the regime of bleeding reaction and whose reign has been disastrous for Russia and for all modern civilization, passes through their midst. Indeed, instead of practicing a policy of economy and financial purification, he has run the country into debt and tolerated in the army, as in civil administration, a system of organized brigandage. Instead of encouraging intellectual culture in an empire which numbers 85 per cent of illiterate people, he has maintained a stupid censorship and has cruelly persecuted the most devoted friends of public instruction.

Instead of re-establishing order by liberty he has multiplied punishment by hanging. He has constituted himself the titled protector of the Union of the Russian People, the sinister organization of pogroms and political assassinations. He has solemnly accepted the insignia, and in order that no one should doubt of his complicity in this infamy, he has, with the concurrence of the government, officially subsidized this association of bandits. Such encouragement was not sufficient for him: he has granted impunity to the black bands, by pardoning their members who have been convicted of assassinations; he has not ceased exchanging telegrams with their president, Dr. Doubrovine, a notorious criminal, who caused Deputy Jollos to be killed, who was accused by the Grand-ducal government of Finland of having caused Deputy Herzenstein to be assassinated, who was denounced by his former secretary Prouskov, as having instigated the outrage in which Count Witte was to have met his death.

This infamous policy Nicholas II has completed by making of spying a State institution inseparable from his system of government. The Azef affair from this point of view has torn down every covering. It has laid bare a regime as corrupt from a moral point of view as it is from an economic point of view and has instigated political crimes in order to lead its authors to certain death.

Lastly, a recent interpellation in the Duma has demonstrated that the examinations are accompanied by threats of

PROPERTY MORE THAN LIFE

By C. B. Wells, New Haven.

Not long ago I read in a newspaper despatch that a number of people in Long Island had been going to the ocean side of that island and had collected piles of crates of onions which had floated ashore. They afterward took these onions across Great South Bay and sold them to good advantage.

Now, there had been no ship reported lost or overdue, which might have contained the onions. But there had been a vessel coming from the South, which had a cargo of onions aboard. It had, however, received a wireless message that the market price for this commodity was very low, and consequently the product was thrown overboard to keep the price up.

This same "trick," "business ability," is practised in many other lines of staple commodities, regardless of how many people are compelled to suffer as a consequence. And why is it done? Why is property thus put above human life? It is because the owners of these goods are in business for private gain. They want the highest price possible and they don't care who pays the bill in suffering.

Private control of the resources of life and the means of production and distribution are the reasons such selfish and insane conditions exist. It is criminal and suicidal to allow them to flourish; they must be abolished, and to do this the working people, who are the greatest sufferers, must take up the work of organizing themselves into a political party of their own, a strictly working class party, and also into an industrial revolutionary union.

The Socialist Labor Party is that political party that stands for the interest of the wage-earner. Get into it, fellow workingmen, and help bring on the day of Labor's freedom.

SOCIALISTS AND THE DRINK EVIL

It Is One of the Effects of Capitalism, Supported by Capitalists, and Will Fall with Their Fall.

Perhaps it may be just as well to point out here that Socialists are under no delusion with regard to the drink evil.

They are clearly cognizant of the fact that it is largely due to the unhealthy social conditions that exist, producing a corrupting luxury at one end of the social scale, and a pestilence of poverty at the other.

They know that with the advent of a better social order, the drink evil would disappear without special legislation to cope with it.

The more sober a people the sooner will they perceive the necessity for improving their conditions.

Keep a man in drink, and you keep him in slavery. His will is undermined, his judgment is warped, his character is debased—he is easy prey for the robbers.

Socialism makes for sobriety. But it is equally true that sobriety makes for Socialism.

We have no sympathy, however, with the anti-Socialist temperance advocates who are continually preaching at the workers, and attributing their poverty to their drink habits.

In the first place, these smug preachers not only uphold the social system that is the primary cause of drunkenness, but also belong to the class, if only by the affinity of snobbishness, that tempts the workers to drink, and profits by their degradation.

Who are the shareholders in the big brewery companies.

A recent investigation made in England shows that in the shareholders' lists of the chief grog manufacturers of that country there are the names of 464 titled ladies, including duchesses, marchionesses, and countesses, 269 who hold the title of "lady," and 102 "honorable."

The amount of money these Mayfair beauties have invested in brewery shares is a little over a million. They are, however, beaten by the CLERGY, who hold £1,600,000 in brewery shares.

The Rev. Dr. Leach, speaking at the autumn meeting of the London Congregational Union, declared that in three of the most important brewery companies the shareholders included:

4 Dukes	2 Archdeacons
42 Peers	1 Dean
17 Earls	2 Canons
5 Viscounts	82 Other Rev'r'nds
84 Barons	33 Doctors
31 Knights	156 Army Officers
106 Honorable	3 H'gh C'rt Judges

That people belonging to the same class and holding the same social creed as these gilded hypocrites should presume to lecture the workers, and attribute their miseries to drink, is one of the sickening features of the temperance cause—Queensland, Australia, Worker.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

IS FREER DIVORCE AN EVIL?

ENLIGHTENED LIBERAL THOUGHT SEES IN IT A PROPHESY OF A PURIFIED FAMILY IDEAL.

It will no doubt come as a shock to many good people to learn that one of the leading sociological authorities of the country, the author of a monumental "History of Matrimonial Institutions," Prof. George Elliott Howard, of the University of Nebraska, has lately enunciated the doctrine that the increasing number of divorces is "an incident in the mighty process of spiritual liberation" now going on in the world. This view, however, has at least the merit of hopefulness in regard to a tendency that, for the most part, has been regarded as an unmitigated evil. In the debates of the National Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws, held at Washington and Philadelphia in 1906, it was taken for granted that divorce is in itself an evil, a cause of evil to be extinguished. The joint resolution passed by the Federal Congress, at the instance of President Roosevelt, instructing the Director of the Census to make a report on the divorce rate of the nation, was prompted by the same feeling; and the results of this investigation, now made public, are widely accepted as an evidence of national degeneration. The new figures show that the divorce rate is growing faster than ever. In 1870 the ratio of divorces to marriages was about 1 to 34; to-day it is 1 to 12. Even this estimate is regarded by some as too conservative. Prof. Walter F. Willcox, in the *New York Times*, computes that "divorce now terminates not far from one-tenth of all marriages in the United States." Such a calculation may well inspire alarm.

But Professor Howard is not perturbed by these figures. He feels that they have a progressive as well as a reactionary meaning. The breaking up or even the complete destruction of "the patriarchal family" does not seem to him a matter to be deplored. "More and more," he remarks (in *The American Journal of Sociology*), "wife and child have been released from the sway of the house-father and placed directly under the larger social control. The new solidarity of the state is being won at the expense of the old solidarity of the family." The argument proceeds:

"The family bond is no longer coercion but persuasion. The tie which holds the members of the family together is ceasing to be juridical and becoming spiritual. More and more the family is dominated by the sociogenetic or cultural forces and less and less by the so-called 'natural' phylogenetic desires. Essentially the family-society is becoming a psychic fact. Beyond question the individualization for the sake of socialization is producing a loftier ideal of the marital union and a juster view of the relative functions of the sexes in the world's work. Immediately, from the very nature of the process, it has increased most to the advantage of the woman. In the family, it is releasing her from manu viri and making her an even member of the conubial partnership; in the larger society, it is accomplishing her political, economic, and intellectual independence. In a word, it is producing a revolution which means nothing less than the socialization of one-half of humankind."

"Now, this process of individualization, of liberation, is not yet complete. Indeed, its swiftest progress, its most visible results, belong to the last fifty years. Emphatically we are at the height of the transition from the old regime to the new. Therefore it is not strange that there should be frequent mis-selection, many maladjustments of newly sanctioned social relations. The old forces of social control have been weakened faster than the new forces have been developed. The old legal patriarchal bonds have not yet been adequately replaced by spiritual ties. There is frequent and disastrous clash of ideals. The new and loftier conception of equal rights and duties has rendered the husband and wife, and naturally the wife more often than the husband, sensitive to encroachment, and therefore the reaction is frequent and sometimes violent. In the present experimental stage, the finer and more delicately adjusted social mechanism is easily put out of order. The evil lurks not in the ideals but in the mistakes of the social builder."

Professor Howard goes on to elucidate four salient aspects of the divorce problem, as he sees them. In the first place, he observes, it is significant that liberty of divorce has a peculiar interest for women. The wife more frequently than the husband seeks in divorce an escape from marital ills. During the years 1887-1906 over 60 per cent of all divorces were granted on the wife's petition. Judging from the statistics, it would seem that more women are guilty of adultery than men; but Professor Howard is convinced that, if the real facts were known, just the opposite would be shown to be true. As he puts it: "In large measure, directly or indirectly, this anomaly is due to the vicious dual

standard of morality by which society still measures the sexual sins of man and woman, to the woman's disadvantage. The divorce movement, it is safe to say, is in large part an expression of woman's growing independence."

From Professor Howard's point of view, the motive of the state in sanctioning an ever-extending list of legal causes for divorce is to be commended. Does not each new ground, he asks, in effect, give expression to a new idea of moral fitness, of social justice of conjugal rights? Why should the legal causes for divorce be reduced to the one "scriptural" ground? Adultery is not the only way of being unfaithful to the nuptial vow. Intemperance is just as harmful.

The third point emphasized by Professor Howard is that "the sources of the divorce movement are bad social conditions which may be remedied." The last and, in Professor Howard's opinion, the most prolific of all causes of divorce is "mis-selection," the failure to develop methods of social control adequate to the new psychic character of the family." To quote further:

"No one who in full detail has carefully studied American matrimonial legislation can doubt for an instant that, faulty as are our divorce laws, our marriage laws are far worse. There is scarcely a conceivable blunder left uncommitted; while our apathy, our carelessness and levity, regarding the safeguards of the marriage institution are well-nigh incredible. We are far more careful in breeding cattle or fruit trees than in breeding men and women. Let me repeat what I have more than once written: the great fountain head of divorce is bad marriage laws and bad marriages. The center of the dual problem of reforming and protecting the family is marriage and not divorce. One 'Gretchen Green' for clandestine marriages, like that at St. Joseph, Mich., is the source of more harm to society than are a dozen 'divorce colonies' like that at Sioux Falls, S. D. Indeed, the 'marriage resort' is the fruitful mother of the divorce colony. There is crying need of a higher ideal of the marriage relation; of more careful 'artificial selection' in wedlock. While bad legislation and a low standard of social ethics continue to throw recklessly wide the door which opens to marriage, there must of necessity be a broad way out."

To the sixteenth-century reformer divorce is the medicine for the disease of marriage. Emphatically it remains so to-day. The wise reformer must deal with causes and not with effects. He will recognize that in a general but very real sense the divorced man or woman is a sufferer from bad social conditions. He will not waste his energy in unjustly punishing divorced people altho some of them may deserve punishment. Rather he will strive to lessen the social wrongs of which the divorced man or woman is the victim. Let ecclesiastical synods, if they would serve society, concern themselves more with restraining the original marriages of the unfit. Let them reflect on the social wickedness of joining in wedlock the innocent girl with the rich or titled rake; of uniting in the nuptial boudoir those who are tainted by inherited or acquired tendencies to disease and crime."—Current Literature.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of polities is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

BEATING THE LAWS

That is What the Brains of Our Capitalists Are Busy with.

"Boys, you've heard the new rules read. Now the question is, what can we do to beat them?" In these words the once famous baseball captain, Buck Ewing, used to address his players at the opening of each season. If you are looking for an index of American character and for a clue to industrial and political developments in this country in recent years, you might read all the recent baccalaureate addresses without finding anything more illuminating than this brief remark.

All our frenzied financiers and most of our captains of industry seem to have been acting on this advice. Here are the laws: now let us see what we can do to beat them, they seem to have been saying; and the most successful corporation attorneys have received enormous fees for telling him the laws could be beaten without being broken.

Perhaps no man in the last thirty years has been more successful in this game than the late Henry Huttlestone Rogers. "With all the investigations that have been had, and they began in 1870 and are still in progress, no punishable offense," says the *New York Times*, in a hostile editorial, "has ever been formally proved against him, and only inferential complicity established in practices that everybody now denounces, but against which the restraints of the law are only coming to be effective. Undoubtedly, though, Rogers's share in the unfair and abhorrent methods of Standard Oil was so considerable that he ought therefor to have suffered from the increasing torments of remorse; and undoubtedly he did not so suffer." Neither did Buck Ewing suffer any torments of remorse. The two men played very different games, but their ethics seem to have been about the same; and to an amazing extent it is the ethics of the American people.

Break the laws? No; that is bad business, bad politics, bad morals. Beat the laws? Yes; that is clever politics and high finance.—Exch.

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SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1909.

The world's old,
But the old world waits to be renewed,
Towards which, new hearts in individual
growth

Must quicken, and increase by multitudine
In new dynasties of the race of men;
Developed whence, shall grow spontane-
ously

New churches, new economies, new laws,
Admitting freedom, new societies,
Excluding falsehood: He shall make all
new.

—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

PATRIOTISM AS SHE IS DID.

When a few weeks ago, a song was
sung at an employed meeting in this
city, beginning:

"My country, what of thee?
What hast thou done for me
That I may sing?"

the righteous capitalist press of the
land sputtered like a bank president
caught with his hand in the till, and
with one voice denounced the "unpa-
triotic" sentiment.

And as actions speak louder than
words, the whole master class took up
the task of showing what true patriot-
ism was.

For instance, along came the wine
and liquor importers. To show how
they loved their country, they started
to congest the freight routes of two
oceans importing their wares so as to
get them in ahead of the new tariff
which their country was going to place
upon them.

Then appeared the envelope manu-
facturers. On the 22nd inst. they held
a conference at Buffalo, to adopt plans
whereby they could prevent their
country from manufacturing its own
envelopes, as it was making them
cheaper than they could.

Jacob S. Coxey also gave a valuable
demonstration of patriotism when he
urged upon Congress to protect Amer-
ican arsenic against Paris green and
London purple—because he had just
bought an arsenic mine.

In other words, "patriotism," in the
mouth of a capitalist, is but a cloak
for the furthering of his interests, his
profits, his self-seeking, so long as
they can be served that way. And
when they can't, when "patriotism"
no longer proves profitable, "patriot-
ism" is rolled in the ditch.

The trouble with the masters was,
they thought the working people of
the country would continue forever
to take this sham patriotism at its
spurious face value, and in perpetuity
peacefully allow themselves to be
fleeced in its name. There is nothing
more "unpatriotic" to oppression than
to turn the searchlight upon it and
end its career. Well may the false
"patriots" howl.

ALDRICH'S JOKE.

Turning, during the debate on the
woollen schedules, upon his assailants,
Senator Aldrich let them know plump
and plain that he did not consider them
representatives of any interests engaged
in the woollen industries, including the
woollen operatives. And he triumphantly
announced that, as far as the latter
were concerned, he had not heard a word
from them in opposition.

This is a good joke—as good as Sam
Weller's at the trial of Pickwick for
breach of promise to marry.

The Aldriches have done everything in
their power to keep the working class
from being heard in the halls of Congress.
It must be admitted that this is logical
enough. Political Congresses are not
meant for, they are meant against the
under class. At the same time the fact
remains that the working class, in more
than one locality, on more than one occa-
sion, taking for true the declamation
of the Aldriches about our Government
being of, by and for the people, have
endeavored to enter Congress, but at all

such times had found either their path
barred by the Aldriches, or a banana peel
thrown in their way by the same ele-
ment, so that they slipped and fell with
their noses flat against the pavement.
Whatever of legislation was schemed
was schemed, and put through by the
Aldriches, to keep the workers out of
Congress "legally"; whatever of chicanery
was conceivable, in order to supplement
the "legality" was conceived and
practiced with the view, successfully car-
ried out, of keeping the working class
muzzled, out of and away from Congress.
If counting out was not considered a sure
enough means, then some bogus "Labor
Party" was set up to draw away the
votes for the workingmen's candidate; if a
bogus "Labor Party" did not turn out
effective enough, then counting out was
resorted to. The end of the song was
the same—Labor's voice barred from
Congress by the Aldriches.

In view of these facts, the sight and
sound of an Aldrich putting his hands to
his ears in the Senate and denying that
Labor raises any objections because he
hears none is a good joke.

Sam Weller looking at the ceiling of
the court room to find, by order of the
Court, the man who had interrupted the
proceedings by calling out: "Spell it
with a w, Samivel, spell it with a w"—
that humorous character does not hold a
candle beside Aldrich straining his ear
to, catch a protest, if any, from Labor
in Congress.

IMPORTED AND HOME FELONS.

Commissioner of Immigration Will-
iam Williams has started to bestir
himself on the subject of the physical,
mental and moral cripples that are
being "dumped" upon our shores by
the steamship companies, who "care
for nothing but their fares." The Com-
missioner's cue has been promptly
taken by the bourgeois, Republican as
well as Democratic, press. It is blis-
soming out in a neat crop of editorials
and correspondence invoking the God-
dess of Liberty to "guard our gates." Some
of the invaders break out into
poetry.

George Eliot referred somewhere to
"Abroad," meaning the continent of
Europe, as the vague term, applied by
all shattered reputations in England,
to the asylum whither they flee. What
the continent of Europe is to England
the United States is to the whole of
Europe, insular as well as continental.
Sharpers of all degrees who have been
over-sharp flee hither. Hither come
as to an asylum the embezzlers, the
blackmailers, the fraudulent bank-
rupts, in short, that numerous class of
people who live by their wits, and who,
as such, usually have but little wit to
spare. The charge that these mental
cripples are dumped upon our shores
is true; and sad it is 'tis true. But
saddest of all would be the misfor-
tune of the truth being turned and put
to the use of concealing another, and
still more weighty truth.

There are in America more frauds
and cheats than in any other country.
Whence come they? Are they all im-
portations? Far from it. A goodly
number, aye, the majority are domes-
tic products. America produces its
own felons in abundance, more numer-
ously than any other country. This is
natural. The largest capitalist coun-
try in the world cannot choose but
yield the largest crop of frauds. For
every one crook whom we import, we
ourselves produce a dozen. Keep out
the foreign cheats? Yes, if it can be
done. But let us be on our guard
against imagining, or being made to im-
agine, that by "guarding our gates" the
country will be kept clean.

There is a suspicious anxiety on the
part of the above referred to invaders
of the Goddess of Liberty. There is a
distinct note of the "Stop thief!" cry
in the invocations. It looks as if our
domestic felons are trying to play the
"Protection" trick. It very much
sounds as if they are afraid of foreign
competition in felony. The home
felons are no better than the imported
ones. There is but one disinfectant
that will stand—the Socialist Republic,
otherwise known as "Rough on Fel-
ony."

THE RIGHT THING DONE.

The Berlin "Vorwärts," central organ
of the German Social Democracy, gives
in its issue of the 13th of the current
month an interesting account of the at-
tempt made by some British pure and
simple Unionists, led by capitalistic offi-
cials of both Great Britain and Germany,
to rope the German Social Democracy
into playing the role of cat's-paw for the
fishy purposes of the British and German
reactionary schemers.

A circular was received in Berlin invit-
ing people generally, the German So-
cial Democracy, in particular, to organize
a committee for the reception of "English
Labor-leaders" who were about to visit
the country. The signers of the circular
were headed by Freiherr von Berlepsch.
The circular itself set forth that the visit
of the English Labor-leaders was the
result of an invitation from the "German-
English Fraternity Committee," and
that the visitors were to be shown "the

most important institutions of Berlin
with an eye specially to the working-
men's interests." At the head of these
"most important institutions with an
eye specially to the workingmen's inter-
ests" which were to be honored with a
visit, the circular mentioned the Hirsch-
Duncker Unions—organizations builded
and run by capitalist interests, and as
reactionary, if the thing is possible, as
the Mitchell Gompers concerns in Amer-
ica. The circular closed with this sen-
tence: "Last year the German workers
were received and greeted by His Ma-
jesty the King himself, through the rep-
resentative of the Cabinet and the
Country Board, as well as through the
Lord Mayor and other distinguished per-
sonages." Finally, among the Committee
there were, besides Berlepsch, the Presi-
dent of the Hirsch-Duncker Unions, Gold-
schmidt, and the Reichstag members
Wiener and Schrader, both of them, of
course, capitalist dignitaries. The "Vor-
wärts" closes the episode with the
words: "Neither the party nor the
Unions had, as may be easily understood,
the slightest inclination to serve as stuff-
ing for battleship fanatics. Hirsch-
Duncker Unions and the collection of
social reformers which was crowded to
the front." The party kept away.

Of course the German party did the
right thing. In this instance, however,
the right thing was easily done. The
German party has passed the period of
struggle in such matters. Not so we here
in America. The right thing, as the
Socialist Labor Party would do exactly,
and every time, requires here an amount
of fortitude not demanded in Germany.
The right thing, done in America, is im-
mediately met by the howl of "Union-
smashing!" raised by our Hirsch-Dunck-
ers, backed by the weaklings and vision-
aries who imagine Hirsch-Dunckerism
can be "converted" by the humble pro-
cess of allowing oneself to be turned into
stuffing for it.

But time and tide come to all men.
The day will come when it will be as
easy to do the right thing in America as
in Germany—the day when the motley
crew of weaklings and visionaries will
have been swept away from the path of
the Movement's progress which they now
encumber.

In the meantime, with an eye steady
upon the easy-sailing open sea that lies
beyond, the S. L. P. cautiously but deter-
minedly threads the rock-strewn channel.

Among the Pillars of Law and Order
the Western Union is one of Corinthian
elaborateness. Was it not long an apan-
age of Jay Gould? Now this Law and
Order concern takes its place with the
felons of the land, it being indicted by
the Grand Jury of Cincinnati for com-
plicity in the bucket shop game of swindle.

The Daily People of June 22 (Weekly
July 3) contained a "correction" to a
correspondence from Phoenix, Ariz.,
which had reported some corrupt politi-
cal acts committed by members of an
alleged I. W. W. organization in that
town. The "correction" also came from
Phoenix, it claimed to be the result of
a careful examination of all the facts,
and struck the posture of sublimated
veracity and injured innocence. The
"correction," which had a decidedly fishy
appearance, was forwarded by this office
to its Phoenix correspondent with the
request for a reply. Upon the receipt of
this, the "correction" and reply were
published together on the dates
above mentioned. Both spoke for
themselves. Now comes a bundle of
Phoenix papers that throw a
settling light upon the "correction." The
signer of the "correction," as Presi-
dent of the Committee, one F. Velarde,
is now reported to have been charged
with, and arrested for theft; to have
"corrected" the charge with a plea of not
guilty, adding the announcement of in-
tending "to fight to the last ditch" to
prove the falsity of the charge; and then
to have suddenly changed his mind and
to have pleaded guilty of stealing nine
sacks of grain. Of course F. Velarde is
no member of the I. W. W., as he claims to be.
There is no I. W. W. for the likes of him to disgrace
with their membership. In the mean-
time it is worthy of note how closely re-
lated are veiled or unveiled dynamiters
with thieves. Both belong to the family
of slummers.

Had Louis XVI, who betrayed France
to the Duke of Brunswick, then ready to
invade the land, been treated with "ben-
ign contempt," the issue of the French
Revolution—that shake-up so necessary
to all Europe—would probably have been
different. An act, that looks like a dis-
play of respect for one to whom no re-
spect is due, both encourages the foe and
discourages the militants in revolt.

True enough, as Paine said, it was not
against the man but the monarchy that
the revolution was directed. There are
times when such distinctions are too fine
to be perceived. The mailed glove is
harmless without the hand inside of it.
It was not as a moralist but as a states-
man, at the critical hour of a revolution
when a whole Nation's welfare trembled
in the scale and a great Cause was at
stake, that Paine figured in France.
After an accomplished Revolution, with
society settled and safe, the principle of
benignity IS benign, because wise; dur-
ing a Revolution, with society in a state
of dynamics, the principle of benignity
is UNbenign, because unwise.

Paine erred when he voted against the
beheading of the traitorous representa-
tive of the long line of bloodstained and
equally traitorous Capetians. It was
an error that our generation can do the
shame of venerated Thomas Paine no
greater favor than to point out, lest, the
principle being accepted, evil come to all
that Paine himself held dearest.

Disheartening Honolulu Strikers.

Honolulu, July 1.—The Japanese
training squadron sailed to-day for
Japan and the United States cruiser
St. Louis will sail Sunday for Samoa.

Admiral Ijich's attitude in favor of
the employers in the great Japanese
plantation strike was a great dis-
appointment to leaders of the strikers
who had been promised he would aid
them. The admiral refused to receive
Negoro and Makinov, the two leaders
indicted for alleged conspiracy. These
men have declared new strikes will be
ordered to-morrow but the laborers are
becoming weary and it looks as though
the strike would collapse after the de-
parture of the squadron.

Philippines, June 30.—Wages paid

THOMAS PAIN

As "rehabilitators" the Paine celebra-
tions were superfluous. Social progress is
rehabilitating the illustrious author of
the "Age of Reason" and of "Common
Sense" which were to be honored with a
visit, the circular mentioned the Hirsch-
Duncker Unions—organizations builded
and run by capitalist interests, and as
reactionary, if the thing is possible, as
the Mitchell Gompers concerns in Amer-
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the front." The party kept away.

Paine has been praised by his "rehabili-
tators" for voting against the beheading of
Louis XVI and for having braved the
enmity of the French revolutionists for
the stand he took in the matter. Such
being his convictions, it was the manly
thing to stand by them—regardless of
personal consequences. But were his
convictions sound, under the circum-
stances?

The beheading of Louis XVI was as
benevolently sagacious an act as was the
shooting of Maximilian at Queretaro.
There are times when a symbolic act,
performed upon a conspicuous theater,
though cruel in appearance, is the be-
neatest in fact.

Had the Austrian Maximilian,—the invader
of Mexico, who, with the protection
of two foreign temporal thrones, those
of Napoleon III and of Pius IX, sought
to wade through slaughter and rapine
to a throne in Mexico—been allowed
to escape with his life, then the
measure would have been construed as
denoting a self-stultifying respect for
the "brother of an Emperor." The con-
sequences would have been of the worst
for America. As it was, we have been
left alone to solve our own problems
without foreign intervention, and in the
regular course of social evolution. No
Archdukes dared take their
chances.

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to the Duke of Brunswick, then ready to
invade the land, been treated with "ben-
ign contempt," the issue of the French
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THE DAILY & WEEKLY PEOPLE

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

PIERSON MAINTAINS SPLENDID RECORD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find one sub to "Der Arbeiter" and sixteen to the Weekly People, with money order for same. I secured two more applications for membership in the Fourteenth Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, Chicago, and will try to get more before winding up the work here.

The conditions in Chicago are on a par with those towns that D. Rudnick speaks about in last Saturday's issue of the Daily People. Out of all the shops I canvassed during the month, only one was working full handed and that was the Havana Cigar factory, located on Washington Boulevard, which supplies, so I am told, the United Cigar Stores, of which there are over 200 in the city, with cigars.

It would pay those workingmen who allow themselves to be stumped with the yarn that there is work for every one who wants it in the city to go down any afternoon between the hours of 12 and 1:40 in front of the "News" office in Fifth avenue and see the army of men lining up on both sides of the street for a block anxiously waiting for the 1:40 edition of the "News" to come out with its Want Ads. When the paper appears, so eager are these unfortunate men to get a copy, that were it not for the fact that policemen are stationed there, the newsboys would run a good chance of being mobbed.

Julius Hammer.

New York, June 27.

A SUPERFLUOUS INQUIRY.
To the Daily and Weekly People:—Seeing, at intervals, legal notices of "large dimension" appearing in the columns of your esteemed paper, and also reading the criticism pertaining to the same made by your valued contemporary, "Die New-Yorker Volkszeitung," I therefore take the liberty to request you to inform me, how in the world a paper of your character is favored with Quaker State advertisements, which are generally, if not always, only given to papers supporting an administration in power.

I ask you to inform me through your correspondence column, how it can be engineered that the capitalists are beginning to support their slayer?

Fraternally,

Karl Dannenberg.

New York, June 28.

GOOD WORK FOR THE PARTY PRESS.
To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find two subscriptions for the Weekly People. I got these yesterday in this city, and at the same time I sold eight pamphlets besides securing two subscriptions for our German paper and one for the Jewish paper. I also sold two sub-cards for the Weekly People. All this was the work of from four to five hours.

Now every comrade can do as much as this every week. He knows or should know that effort is necessary to gain the emancipation of the working class. We are in a fight, comrades, and not in a go-as-you-please contest. So wake up and do your share.

K. Georgewitch.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 28.

TIMELY WORDS ON IMPORTANT TOPIC.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed herein are six names and addresses, totalling three and one-half yearly Weekly People subscriptions, and a two-dollar order for books. This concludes the week's work since last communication in reference to the opening of the California-New York contest. Probably it is less difficult for me to get subs. now since the "easy" ones around me have not been "touched," than it will be later when all those "ripe" ones will have been plucked. There may be something in such reasoning. But it is also more than likely that there will **ALWAYS** be some returns when efforts will be made constantly and unceasingly in this sub-getting direction.

And in connection with this, it may not be out of place to note some observations.

The activity (?) of many of our comrades is comprised in attending to routine work of organization and is a waste of time and energy, which had better be named red-tape. It is particularly true of those a long time in the ranks—and I am not throwing any stones at any distant set but mean "us," for, I confess, I was one of them till now.

Organization offers many advantages and is a necessity. It helps to systematize work, to size up our force and resources, and apply them where they may do the most good. It is like a vehicle designed to conserve most and waste least of its valuable contents.

Had we a large and industrious army of young proselytes it would be a success, and unless they wake up, important, equally or more so, to have the good impression made by the organ-

izer will be allowed to wear away and be of no avail.

R. McL.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 28.

JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The present plantation laborers' strike of the Japanese in Hawaii, with its peculiar progressive tactics, together with the anarchistic proceedings of the authorities, recalls to my mind the Japanese comrades ever published on the Pacific Coast. It was a small four-page weekly rejoicing with the reverberant name of "The Revolution." One-half of it was in the Japanese language and the other half was in English. It gave interesting and quaintly phrased accounts of the revolutionary movement in Japan and among the little brown men on the Coast. It burned with zeal and sincerity, yet it was very difficult to read it without smiling because of its twisted English. The great Frisco fire destroyed the copies I was carefully saving.

But what was more lamentable, in the ensuing chaos the valiant little paper lost the most of its subscribers. It hung on doggedly for a few weeks and then I received the following letter:

"Dear Comrade:—We are very sorry to tell you that we reached to the bad condition to stop three or four months the publishing of "Revolution." As you know, it was published by four Jap. students, but our purse has been plied for this whole summer. Of course, when we pile up enough money to publish, we will fight again with the ruling class.

"Supposing our hard present conditions, please allow with your great mind for the stopping of this whole summer.

"Fraternally yours,

"The Publishers."

I do not know whether it was because they could not "pile enough money" or because other circumstances intervened, but unfortunately they never again entered the fight with the ruling class, and the promised resurrection never took place. That the work of these and other brave propagandists was not lost is evidenced by the recent developments in the Hawaiian Islands.

INFORMATION DESIRED ON "POLISH ECHO."
To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly inform me what kind of publication the "American Echo" (a Polish paper published at Toronto) is. The new subscriber I secured to The People claims it is a labor paper, and he will be looking for an answer in your Letter-Box.

A. W.

Atlantic, Man., June 27.

ENDORSES PLAN TO SECURE "PEOPLE" READERS.
To the Daily and Weekly People:—With regard to the letter of C. B. Wells of New Haven, Conn., published in the Daily People of June 23, in which he presents a plan for securing readers for the Weekly People, I must say that I fully agree with him. The main point is that we get the Weekly People into the hands of the working class, and when a workingman receives the paper regularly for, say three months, he will be enlightened, provided his brain is not full of sawdust, in which case, if it is, he had better join the Darrow New Brigade. They are in need of sawdust.

Comrade Wells is right. If the \$4,780 for the Operating Fund had been invested in Weekly People readers, our Party paper would be the better for it. I hope that from now on Sections or members, who send donations for the Operating Fund, will select readers for the Weekly People for periods of three months or six months.

The first donation for the Operating Fund was published on August 31, 1907. It is not two years since the fund started, yet it has made an excellent showing for the "dead and buried" S. L. P.

Robert Strach.

San Antonio, Tex., June 27.

W. H. CARROLL IN PHILADELPHIA.
To the Daily and Weekly People:—State Organizer for Pennsylvania W. H. Carroll had a week of very successful meetings here last week. On Saturday night at Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue there was a particularly good meeting when Carroll was assisted by Anton and Campbell.

On Sunday night Carroll opened the meeting and spoke on City Hall Plaza for an hour to a large and attentive audience which was quick to catch and appreciate his points. His reference to the part played by the Mayor and McNichol in the sell-out of the street car men was well received and shows that others as well as S. L. P. men are beginning to see things. Anton followed Carroll and the crowd which began to thin out when Carroll finished again closed the gaps and stayed throughout. When Anton got through questions were invited but none were forthcoming. This meeting was closed about 10:30. Literature sales at this meeting were good but poor during the week.

Carroll, whose voice went back on him early in the week, was again at his best and will give a good account of himself in this State if earnestness and hard work count for anything. Anton is his old vigorous self and his forceful language and homely illustrations make him a favorite on the City Hall Plaza. With the exception of Campbell, Mullen and Anton the comrades here are not doing their share in making Carroll's

visit a success, and unless they wake up,

important, equally or more so, to have the good impression made by the organ-

izer will be allowed to wear away and be of no avail.

R. McL.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 28.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

...BY...

WENDELL PHILLIPS

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In lots of 100 or more at \$3.50 per 100. Orders for less than 100 five cents straight.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, New York.

"UNION MAN AND SOCIALIST"

Again Demands S. P. Endorsement of Union Labor Candidate for Mayor.

Labor Candidate for Mayor.

[From "Organized Labor," San Francisco, June 19.]

WHOSE PERFORMANCE IS LUDICROUS?

San Francisco, June 14, 1909.

Editor Organized Labor:

The letter which I addressed to you and which was published in Organized Labor a few weeks ago, seems to have aroused the ire of the editor of "The World"—a Socialist party paper published in Oakland.

Under the caption "A Ludicrous Performance"—"Union man and a Socialist advises Socialists to vote against Socialism and for continuance of wage slavery," the editor of the World makes a feeble attempt to say something.

Now I have no desire to enter into a controversy with the editor of the World—polemics is not my forte—and I don't think that the editor of the World displays any ability in that line.

However, in justice to myself and thousands of other Socialists, I think a reply to the caviling editor of the World would not be out of place.

Now in the first place, the editor of the World assumes, according to the heading of the editorial mentioned, that "any one that don't vote the Socialist party ticket and support the Socialist party is not a Socialist."

This is not only a libel on thousands of Socialists, but is also a deliberate falsehood.

Now, as to "a ludicrous performance," facts prove that the Socialist party not only carry on a "ludicrous performance," but the Socialist party have carried on, and do carry" a continual ludicrous performance.

In proof of this I will cite a few facts:

A few years ago the Socialist party was in favor of Asiatic Exclusion—now the Socialist party is supposed to be opposed to Japanese Exclusion.

A few years ago the Socialist party refrained from going on the ballot in San Francisco in favor of the Union Labor party. In the city convention the Socialist party refused to nominate candidates for municipal offices in San Francisco in opposition to the Union Labor candidates—the Socialist party that year endorsed the Union Labor party and the Union Labor party was successful.

This year the Socialist party is running an opposition ticket to the Union Labor party.

But this year the wise and respectable element that endorsed the Union Labor party a few years ago are not in control of the Socialist party.

Now the Socialist party—rather the editor of the World—but I really do not believe that he voices the sentiments of the rank and file of the Socialist party when he refers to the Union Labor party as "the political expression of organized labor," is a reactionary, dangerous and traitorous political organization.

The editor of the World also refers to the Union Labor party as being contemptible, hypocritical, fraudulent and disintegrating.

The editor of the World has endowed me with long ears, for which I am truly grateful as they enable me to hear more distinctly the braying of the editor who is a typical specimen of certain need-not-be-mentioned species.

The motley editor of the World, when he refers to the "piebald" creature, reminds me of what the kettle called the pot.

The editor of the World seems to take issue with my statement that "the Socialist party has time and again declared itself in favor of the American Federation of Labor."

The editor of the World asks the question: "When and where Mr. Union Man and a Socialist." Do you notice that the editor of the World does not deny my statement?

Like a slick politician, he evades the question.

Now I will ask the editor of the World directly. And let him give a straightforward answer.

Is the Socialist party in favor of or opposed to the American Federation of Labor?

Get off the fence! Answer yes or no.

Then the union men of San Francisco will know where the Socialist party stands in that respect.

The editor of the World mumbles something about "the opportunists who hold the balance of power in their hands have studiously avoided any official declaration regarding organized labor."

This would imply that there are two or more factions in the Socialist party and that the "opportunists" hold the balance of power.

I can not imagine who those different factions represent, as the Socialist party always claims to represent the

working class alone.

But continuing, the editor says: "To do so would be to split the party into a third faction." The editor very plainly insinuated that there were already three factions in the Socialist party, with the opportunists holding the balance of power. If there were only two factions, neither faction could hold the balance of power—one faction would be in the majority and one faction in the minority, and for the opportunists to hold the balance of power must necessarily mean a third faction. I suppose the editor meant a fourth faction.

But to repeat. The editor says: "To do so would be to split the party into a third faction, as the more ADVANCED (emphasis mine) Socialists the world over are unequivocally in favor of industrial unionism than of craft unionism."

What I would gather from such statements is that the Socialist party is not advanced, because the editor of the World declares that advanced Socialists the world over are unequivocally in favor of industrial unionism than of craft unionism.

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Now the Socialist party—rather the editor of the World—but I really do not believe that he voices the sentiments of the rank and file of the Socialist party when he refers to the "piebald" creature, reminds me of what the kettle called the pot.

The editor of the World seems to take issue with my statement that "the Socialist party has time and again declared itself in favor of the American Federation of Labor."

The editor of the World asks the question: "When and where Mr. Union Man and a Socialist." Do you notice that the editor of the World does not deny my statement?

Like a slick politician, he evades the question.

Now I will ask the editor of the World directly. And let him give a straightforward answer.

Is the Socialist party in favor of or opposed to the American Federation of Labor?

Get off the fence! Answer yes or no.

Then the union men of San Francisco will know where the Socialist party stands in that respect.

The editor of the World mumbles something about "the opportunists who hold the balance of power in their hands have studiously avoided any official declaration regarding organized labor."

This would imply that there are two or more factions in the Socialist party and that the "opportunists" hold the balance of power.

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